each; but there are ſome of them waſted, and ſome of Holders that go into the Jaw broken off.

I am,

My LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful
and obedient Servant.

FRANCIS NEVILE.

V. *Remarks upon the aforeſaid Letter and Teeth, by* Thomas Molyneux, M. D. *and* R. S. S. *Phyſician to the* State *in* Ireland: *Addreſs'd to his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of* Dublin.

MY LORD,

WHEN your *Grace* was pleaſed to communicate to me a Letter you received ſome while ſince, containing an Account of an extraordinary Natural Curioſity, lately diſcover'd in the *North* of *Ireland*, in the County of *Cavan*, you deſired I would give you my Thoughts concerning it, and the Purport of the Letter: but truly when firſt your *Grace* gave me the Opportunity of peruſing this Account, and I conſider'd the imperfect Sketches of the *Teeth* annex'd to it, I was not a little concern'd, that upon the making ſo ſurprizing a Diſcovery, I could not command a Sight of the Originals themſelves, from whence the Draughts were taken; or that ſo great a Curioſity ſhould be expreſt by the Hand of an Artiſt that ſhew'd ſo little Skill: however, by the beſt Judgment

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I could make from ſo imperfect an Information, I told your *Grace* then, I was pretty well convinced they muſt have been the *Grinding Teeth* of an *Elephant:* Yet I ingaged, if hereafter I might be ſo lucky as to procure a View of the *Teeth* themſelves, I would be more poſitive in my Opinion, and give the Reaſons on which I grounded my Conjecture; as likewiſe I would have the Shape of the Teeth expreſt in their full Dimenſions, by more true and exact Figures.

Since that, the *four Teeth*, with ſome of the Fragments of the Bones that were found with them, have been brought here to *Dublin*, where, by the Favour and Aſſiſtance of my ingenious Friend Sir *Thomas Southwell*, I procured the Loan of them, ſo long as to examine them particularly, make ſome Remarks, and take the following correct Sketches, that expreſs their Form truly, juſt as big as the Life; and your Lordſhip ſeem'd well ſatisfied with the Performance of the Artiſt, when at the ſame time I produced the Draughts and the Originals from whence they were copied, that we might compare them both together.

Upon the whole, I am now fully convinced, and I can upon ſure Grounds affirm to your Lordſhip, that they muſt certainly have been the *Four Grinding Teeth* in the lower Jaw of an *Elephant*: and that the many looſe Fragments of thoſe large Bones that were found with them, muſt have been Remains of the ſame *Animal*. This I take to be one of the greateſt Rarities that has been yet diſcovered in this Country.

In order to clear this Matter 'twill be firſt requiſite to have recourſe to, and explain the annext Figures

Figure the 1*ſt*. *A A* is the large Grinder of the under Jaw on the right Side, weighing two Pounds and three Quarters of a Pound.

b. b. b. b. b. b. b. are white, rough, indented Borders, Seven in Number, of an irregular Shape, riſing about the tenth of an Inch higher than the hard black ſhining Surface of the Tooth ; this rough raiſed Work ſerves for the bruiſing and grinding the *Animal's* Food, the tough Grains of Rize, Leaves, Fruits and the Boughs of Trees; and is made of ſo extream an hard Texture, that it reſembles large knotted Threads of white *Glaſs*, laid on and cloſely faſtned to the dark Superficies of rhe *Tooth:* and anſwers that glaſſy Surface wherewith Nature has armed the Outſide of the *Teeth* of moſt *Animals*, to prevent their wearing from the conſtant Attrition in Chewing of their Foods.

c. c. c. c. c. is that part of the Tooth which riſes above the Gumms, and continues even now diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt of the Bone, by having its Colour of a different Shade.

d. d. d. d. d. d. d. are many ſtrong Tangs or Roots, ſeemingly united altogether, by which the Tooth received its Senſe and Nouriſhment, and tho' it was ſo large and ponderous, by theſe it kept firmly fixt into the Jaw.

For the Mechaniſm Nature ſhews it ſelf to have followed in framing the *Teeth* of this *Animal*, is no more than this: whereas in other Creatures, ſhe has divided that bony Subſtance wherewith they chew their Food, each having its peculiar Roots to ſecure its Articulation in the Jawbone: ſhe has in this of ſo great Bulk (As *Pliny* the *Naturaliſt* ſtiles it *Terreſtrium maximum Elephas*,) for the greater Strength, Stabiliment, and Duration of it's *Teeth*, and the better to provide for a compleat Attrition of the Aliment, in order to perfect the Digeſtion ſo thoroughly, as to ſuſtain the Life of the Animal for two or three hundred Years, (as it is a common received Opinion in the *Eaſt*) She has, I ſay, contrived to make the Subſtance of the *Teeth* in their Roots below, and in their upper parts above the Gumms, cloſely unite together; and coaleſcing thus, form a few large maſſy Teeth inſtead of many ſmall ones.

As for inſtance, in *Man's Body*, that is of ſo much a leſs Size, the Number of the Teeth, (when the whole Sett is compleat) reckons to thirty two, whereas in the large *Elephant*, the Teeth of both the Jaws amount in all but to Eight, beſides it's two great Tusks, which rather ſerve as Horns for its defence than Teeth to prepare it's Food, and therefore I think not ſo very properly call'd Teeth.

Figure tbe 2*d. E. E.* is the ſmaller *Grinding Tooth* of the under Jaw on the ſame ſide: it's Surface covered over with the ſame white indented Work, as before deſcrib'd for grinding of the Food.

f. f. f. are three large Roots that kept it firmly fixt in the Jaw Bone.

This ſmaller Tooth weighed full ſix Ounces.

Figure the 3*d G. G.* is the large *Grinder* of the under Jaw on the left ſide, much of the Size and Shape and Weight with it's fellow Tooth deſcrib'd Figure the 1*ſt.* It ſhews its Roots and all its parts, with the rough protuberant white Work on its upper Surface made after the ſame Contrivance, and formed after the ſame ſtrong Model as the former.

And truly if one conſiders it, 'tis plain that were not the *Teeth* of this Creature made of ſo large a Size, and withal of ſo maſſy and firm a Subſtance, 'twere abſolutely impoſſible they could reſiſt the Force, and bear all that Preſſure wherewith thoſe vaſt Muſcles exert themſelves, that move the lower Jaw in Maſtication in this ſo ſtrong an Animal.

Figure the 4*th. H. H.* is the ſmaller *Grinding Tooth* of the under Jaw on the ſame ſide; it is leſs compleat than the ſmall Tooth deſcrib'd before in Figure 2*d* for ſome of the Root is wanting, and part of its outward grinding

Surface is broke off at *k. k.* ſo that it weighs ſomewhat leſs; yet what remains exactly ſhews the ſame kind of Work and Shape of the other Tooth, that anſwer'd it on the right Side.

Theſe *Four Teeth* here deſcrib'd, fully compleat the Sett of the Teeth, wherewith Nature has furniſhed the lower Jaw of the *Elephant*; and are anſwered by juſt as many more, formed after the ſame manner in the upper Jaw, as Dr. *Moulins* informs us, who diſſected the *Elephant* that was burnt here at *Dublin* in 1681. In it's Anatomy *p.* 40. ſpeaking of the Teeth he aſſures, there were beſides the Tusks only four Teeth in each Jaw, two in every ſide: and that theſe eight Teeth were all *Molares*, ſo that he had no *Inciſores.*

But notwithſtanding this, perhaps it will be ſaid, we may not haſtily conclude from hence, that our *Great Teeth* dug up in *Ireland* muſt certainly have been the *Four Grinders* of an *Elephant*, ſince they might as well belong to ſome other large kind of *Terreſtrial* or *Marine Animal.* As for the Hint of their being *human* or *gigantick*, 'tis ſo groundleſs a Thought, and ſo contradictory to *comparative Anatomy* and all *Natural Hiſtory*, it does not deſerve our Conſideration.

To obviate this, I ſhall take notice firſt in general, that the differing Kinds of living Creatures, wherewith Nature has ſtock'd the World, are not more diſtinguiſh'd by the Make of any part of their Bodies from one another than by the various Shape and Diſpoſition of their *Teeth*: and hence it is, we ſhall not find any two diſtinct *Claſſes* of *Animals* that do exactly agree in the ſame Make and Ranging of their Teeth.

But yet to be more particular, and make this Point ſo plain, I hope, as that it may admit of no Controverſy, I ſhall here ſet down at length, as I find them, the Words

Words of two late Authors, that purpoſely have deſcribed the *Teeth* of the *Elephant.*

The firſt I ſhall mention is Mr. *Patrick Blair,* who has publiſh'd a Treatiſe he calls *Oſteographia Elephantina,* or a Deſcription of the Bones and other Parts of an *Elephant,* that died and was diſſected near *Dundee* in *Scotland, anno* 1706. in the *London Philoſophical Tranſactions* for *April, May, June, July, Auguſt* and *September,* 1710. *Numb.* 3 6. and 327. Here giving us a Deſcription of the Teeth of this *Animal* pag. 110. he ſays, *Dr.* Moulins *well obſerves that they are all* Molares, *being two Inches broad in that part of them wherewith they grind, and ſix Inches and a half long on the Right Side, and five Inches and a half on the Left: Their Surface, tho' flat, is yet very unequal, for they have alternately placed, running from the Right to the Left Side, an Hollowneſs and then an Eminence; and this Eminence is ſurrounded by a rough protuberant Border. There are Nine of theſe Hollowneſſes and as many Eminences, undulated as they paint Sea Waves,*

'Tis remarkable how very exactly all this agrees with our Figures; 'tis true thoſe *Hollowneſſes* and *Eminences* which he mentions to be *Nine,* do not ſo nicely hit with the Number of thoſe in our *Teeth*: but this Difference proceeds from hence, that he deſcribes here the Grinders of the upper, whereas ours are the *Teeth* of the lower Jaw; tho' ſuch a Diſtinction as this, I am apt to think, may very well ariſe even in thoſe of the ſame Jaw, in various Animals, from ſome peculiar Diſpoſition in one from another, nay and perhaps in the ſame Animal, at differing times, according as it happens to be older or younger, but this by the bye.

A little farther *pag.* 114. and 115. where he gives an Account of thoſe of the under Jaw, he ſays.

The hind Tooth of the Right Side is four Inches, and that on the Left five: the one half of their Surface, where they be-

gin

gin to appear above the Gumms, is ſemicircular, with the fore-mentioned Ridges and Sulci *running tranſverſly, four on the Right Side and five on the Left, the other half* (or Tooth I ſuppoſe he means) *has five of theſe Eminences where it grinds on the Right, and four on the Left: each of the four Teeth is ſix Inches long, and has ſix or ſeven of the forementioned Eminences and as many Depreſſions: theſe Teeth are the moſt firm, ſolid and weighty Bones of any Animal yet known.*

So much from Mr. *Blair.*

The other *Author* I ſhall produce for the further Illuſtration of this Matter, is the laborious and accurate *Naturaliſt* Mr. *Ray*, who, in his *Synopſis Animalium Quadrupedum*, when he comes to give us the Deſcription of the *Elephant*, has the following Words. *Os pro mole Belluæ parvum, quatuor in utrâque maxillâ Dentibus molaribus ſeu Dentium molarium Maſſis inſtructum*; *ſi quidem* plurimi Dentes in Os ſolidum *&* durum *ita infixi ſunt, ut cum eo & inter ſe* unum & continuum Corpus *efficiant. Dentes hi lineas parallelas undulatas octo vel novem in ſuperficie maſſæ efficiunt*; *ſuntque reliquo oſſe* candidiores: *Maſſæ integræ, Dentium ſingularium modo, per Gomphoſin maxillis inſeruntur. Inciſoribus omnino caret.*

Thus Mr. *Ray* in very proper and expreſſive Terms deſcribes the *Teeth* of this *Animal*: and truly if your Grace will but compare Mr. *Blair*'s Words with his, and the Particulars of both Accounts with the Deſcription and Figures we have before given of the *Teeth* dug up in *Ireland*, and obſerve how they all agree exactly, even ſo as one may ſay they tally together, I think it will amount to nothing leſs than Demonſtration, and that all our *Ideas* have been taken from one and the ſame *Natural Object*; and as they, ſo we, muſt certainly have deſcribed no other *Teeth* but thoſe of the *Elephant.*

But then perhaps it will be ask'd what is become of all the reſt of the *Teeth* that were in the upper Jaw, which being

being as firm and ſolid Bones as thoſe that are here preſerved, might for the ſame reaſon have ſtill remained intire.

But ſince we find it otherwiſe, 'tis obvious to imagine a probable Conjecture how this might come about. From what Mr. *Nevil* mentions in his Letter, 'tis plain that the Bed where all theſe Bones were found, muſt once have been the outward Surface of the *Earth*, the *Green-Sod*, producing *Ruſhes*, *Fern* and *Nutts*: and when the heavy Beaſt firſt fell dead upon this Spot, the Scull, with all the Bones and Teeth of the upper Jaw, being the higheſt Parts of the *Animal*, might likely fall in ſuch a Poſture, as to be expoſed ſome while above the *Earth*; tho' thoſe of the under Jaw firſt coming to the Ground, might make themſelves a Bed, and being covered with the Mould remain preſerv'd, whilſt the upper Teeth, and moſt of the other Bones, lying expoſed to the Injuries of the Air and Weather, before they got a Covering, might rot and quickly moulder all away.

But tho' this be allowed, yet ſtill a greater Difficulty remains unſolv'd; how this large Body'd *Animal*, a *Native* of the remote warm *Climates* of the *World*, ſhould be depoſited in this wild *Northern Iſland*, (where *Greeks* or *Romans* never had a footing) ſo many Miles from Sea, and diſtant from thoſe Places of the Iſle where People might moſt probably reſort.

And ſtill to make the Difficulty yet greater, we muſt conſider, not only from the dark black Colour of the Teeth, contracted by their lying long under Ground, and the remarkable Alteration wrought on their bony Subſtance, which (by the mineral Streams and Exhalations it has imbib'd whilſt it was in the Earth) is now become more ſolid, hard, and ponderous, than it was naturally at firſt, (nay in ſome Parts we find it plainly petrified) but alſo from the periſhing of all the other Bones of the Animal's Body, and from the conſiderable *Depth* of

Earth that covered thoſe that were found : we muſt conclude, I ſay, from hence, that they have lain in this Place for many Centuries : I won't ſay with Mr. *Nevil* ever ſince the *Flood*, becauſe I can't ſuppoſe that the ſlight Texture of vegetable Subſtances, *Nutts* and the Seeds of *Ruſhes*, could poſſibly have been preſerv'd ſo long : But this, at leaſt, may ſafely be affirmed, that theſe Remains muſt be Cotemporaries with ſome of the remote Ages of the *World* ; which carries us ſo far back into the earlieſt Times, that we can ne'er imagine the rude Inhabitants of *Ireland*, or any of their neighbouring Countries, were Maſters of ſo much Art, in thoſe Days of Ignorance and Darkneſs, as to make Carriages by Sea ſtrong and capable or of Curioſity and Politeneſs enough, to tranſport a Beaſt of this large Size from thoſe far diſtant Countries where 'twas bred ; which they that now attempt do find a Work of vaſt Care, Trouble and Expence, even in this Age wherein *Navigation* is brought to ſuch perfection.

Theſe Conſiderations, my Lord, grounded on other Inſtances of the like kind, make me inclined to think this *Elephant* we are ſpeaking of, might not be brought hither by any Care or Induſtry of *Man* : but the Surface of this Terraqueous Globe might, in the earlieſt Ages of the *World*, after the *Deluge*, but before all Records of our oldeſt *Hiſtories*, differ widely from its preſent *Geography*, as to the Diſtribution of the *Ocean* and *Dry-land*, its *Iſlands*, *Continents* and *Shores*, ſo as to allow this Beaſt, and others of its Kind, for ought I know, that may by ſome ſuch Accident hereafter be luckily diſcoverd, a free and open Paſſage into this Country from the Continent.

For otherwiſe, how can we e're explain that that other vaſt large ſtately *Animal* the *Mooſe-Deer*, little inferior to the *Elephant* it ſelf, could have been brought to *Ireland*, (where elſewhere I have ſhewn it formerly was common) from diſtant *North America*, even long before that Quarter of the World was known, and is the only Region I can hear, where this great Beaſt is found at preſent.

And can we well Imagine that *Foxes*, *Otters*, *Badgers*, *Tigers*, *Wolves*, with *Linxes* and ſuch ravenous *Animals* as we have been told, have lately been diſcovered by the great Snows that fell this preſent Winter in the *Iſland* of *Sardinia* and other Places, ſhould ever be imported (being uſeleſs noxious Beaſts of Prey) by the Induſtry of *Man*, to propagate in *Iſlands*, that they might deſtroy *Men's* Food and Flocks, and make their Lives not only uneaſy but unſafe?

Nay how can we ſuppoſe that *Birds* of ſhorteſt Flight, the various Sorts of poiſonous *Serpents*, and of offenſive *Creeping Vermin*, with all the various Tribes of ſmaller *Inſects*, could poſſibly be found in *Iſlands*, unleſs they had been ſtock'd with thoſe Inhabitants when the Intercourſe between them and the Continent was free and open.

But in whatever manner this *Elephant* (to return to our Subject) might firſt have made its way for *Ireland*; this is beyond diſpute, that the *Bones* of *Elephants* have been diſcovered deep under Ground, in other Places as well as this Kingdom: and thoſe too out of the way, far diſtant from the Native Countries of this Animal.

For not many Years ago, in a Hill near *Erfurt*, a Town of the *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*, ſeveral Parts of the *Skeleton* of an *Elephant* were Dug up: on which Occaſion *Wilhelmus Erneſtus Tentzelius* Hiſtoriographer to the *Duke* of *Saxony*, writ a Letter to the very learned *Antonio Magliabechi*, Library Keeper to the great *Duke* of *Florence*: This Treatiſe is publiſhed, but I have not been ſo lucky as to procure a Sight of it, and know no more but juſt the Title-page *Wilhelmi Erneſti Tentzelii Hiſtoriographi Ducalis Saxoniæ Epiſtola, de Sceleto Elephantino Tonnæ nuper effoſſo, ad Antoniam Magliabechium, Magni Ducis Hetruriæ Bibliothecarium.*

And I am well perſuaded, by the beſt Conſtruction I can make of thoſe imperfect and obſcure Accounts, we have in *Evert Isbrand Iddes* curious Travels from *Muſcovy* to *China* over Land; *Chap.* the *6th*, (which he confeſſes he only gathered from the barbarous *Oſtiacks* Inhabitants of that Country) concerning the vaſt *Teeth* and *Bones* and *Limbs* of **Mammuths** as he calls them, frequently found (and diligently ſought after to make profit of them) in the Hills, and Banks of ſeveral Rivers in *Siberia*, the *Keta*, *Jenize*, *Trugan*, *Montgamſea* and *Lena*; that they are nothing elſe but the Remains and *Skeletons* of *Elephants* buried there, and accidentally diſcovered by the *Earth*'s opening, and falling down on the ſudden Thaws, after ſevere long Froſts. But of this, pleaſe to conſult the Author, whoſe Words are too prolix to be inſerted here.

But to bring this Matter ſtill nearer home to our ſelves, Mr. *Cambden* in his *Britannia* is of opinion, that thoſe great monſtrous *Teeth* and *Bones*, which he takes notice to have been at ſeveral times dug up in many parts of *Great Britain*, muſt have been the Remains of *Elephants*; but then he thinks, they muſt be of thoſe that *Dion Caſſius* the Hiſtorian tells us, the *Roman* Emperor *Claudius* brought over, when he made his Expedition into that *Iſland*. But that this truly is ſo, I own is but Surmiſe as yet, and has not been ſo fairly proved by him or any other, as that we can rely upon't with ſatisfaction.

What Mr. *William Somner* the learned Antiquary has publiſhed in his Diſcourſe of *Chartham News* is more remarkable; (this is reprinted lately in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* for *July* 1701. No. 272.) where he informs us, that in the Year 1668 in the Village of *Chartham* near *Canterbury* in *England*, *digging within* 12 *Rods of a River, they found a Parcel of ſtrange monſtrous Bones, ſome whole, ſome broken, together with four Teeth perfect and ſound, each weighing ſomething above half a Pound, and ſome of them al-*

moſt as big as a Man's Fiſt. They are all Cheek-Teeth or Grinders; the Earth in which they lay being like a Sea Earth, or Fulling Earth with not a Stone in it.

'Tis obſervable how this Account in many of it's Circumſtances, agrees with that of Mr *Nevil* in his Letter to your *Grace*: as that the Teeth were all Grinders, Four in number, found with other large broken Bones near a Brook, and in a Claiey Earth, without a Stone: but then the weight and Magnitude of our largeſt *Teeth* ſo far ſurpaſs thoſe that were found in *England*, that theſe did not come up to a fifth Part of thoſe, which ſhows they could not be the Teeth of the ſame Animal. I muſt confeſs the Author does not ſo much as ſuſpect they were *Elephant's Teeth*, but on the contrary is of opinion that they belong'd to another *Species*, the *Hippopotamus* or *River-Horſe*, a Beaſt that's yet a greater Stranger in theſe Parts of the World, than the *Elephant* it ſelf; and therefore it's Paſſage hither can never be accounted for, but by ſome ſuch like Suppoſition as we have made.

However Mr. *John Luffkins* in his Letter, wherein he deſigns to have reference to that Diſcourſe; and which is inſerted in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* for *Sept.* 1701. No. 274. differs in his Judgments from Mr. *Somners* about theſe Teeth, which he thinks muſt have been *Elephant's Teeth*; as he is poſitive thoſe large Bones he deſcribes in the ſame Letter, and found near *Harwich* in *Eſſex*, certainly muſt have been.

Not having ſeen, much leſs examined, any of the Bones or Teeth concern'd in this Controverſy; either thoſe that were found in *Kent*, or thoſe in *Eſſex*; I cannot well take upon me to determine any thing in this matter; tho' thoſe dug up at *Chartham*, as I underſtand, may ſtill be peruſed by the Curious among the Natural Rarities of the *Royal Society* in their Repoſitory at *London*. But this at preſent I can ſafely ſay, that if the *Figures* of the *Teeth* given us by Mr. *Somner*, and repreſented in the Plate of the forementiōn'd *Tranſaction* No. 272. be genuine and well expreſt (as I have no reaſon to doubt, as coming from one ſo skilful and ſo accurate) they no way ſeem to agree either in Shape or Make, or in that particular and *Characteriſtick* Work on the grinding Superficies, with the *Teeth* of the *Elephant*; or with the Deſcription and Figures we have given, which I am ſure are both correct and natural.

I ſhould now, my Lord, make ſome Apology for detaining your *Grace* ſo long upon what may ſeem ſo light and trivial a Subject, a Piece of meer Curioſity: but I am ſo vain as to hope, whatever others may fancy, it may not appear ſo inconſiderable altogether to your Lordſhip's more diſcerning Judgment.

For I am inclined to think, (even from theſe Imperfect Hints) that if we had more correct Hiſtories and Obſervations of this kind, made in diſtant Countries, and skilfully regiſtered, with all their inſtructive Circumſtances, they might lead us into great and momentous *Truths* relating to the *Deluge*; to the wiſe Methods of Providence, in repleniſhing all Regions of the *World* with *Animal Beings* ſoon after the *Flood*; and to the Knowledge of ſeveral important Changes that may have happen'd on the Surface of this our *Terraqueous Globe*: Inquiries that are truly worthy the utmoſt Application of the moſt learned *Divine* and the moſt ſagacious *Philoſopher*.

But I ſhall ſtop here, and only beg leave to ſubſcribe my ſelf, with the utmoſt Reſpect,

My LORD,

Your Graces moſt devoted
faithful and humble Servant.

T. MOLYNEUX.

This

This Letter of Mr. Nevile *with Dr.* Molineux*'s curious Draughts of the Teeth, and his learned Remarks upon them, having been produced and read before the* Royal Society, *they ordered that what Teeth they had of like ſort ſhould be look'd out and laid before them; to which Sir* Hans Sloane *was pleaſed to furniſh a yet greater Variety, out of his incomparable Collection of* Natural Rarities. *And to obviate all Doubts, there being at this time in* Weſtminſter *the entire Skull of a large Elephant with the Teeth in it, That was likewiſe ordered to be viewed and compared with the Figures: which done, it appeared that the Teeth in queſtion could be no other than thoſe of an Elephant.*

By this Enquiry we were likewiſe ſatisfied, that the Number of Teeth found, being but four, was no Objection: it appearing that the Number of Molares *in this Animal is not certain.* Pliny *Lib.* XI. *Cap.* 37. *ſays expreſly* Dentes Elephanto intus ad mandendum quatuor, præter eos qui prominent. *And in the Remains of that mighty Elephant deſcribed by* Tenzelius. Phil. Tranſ. No. 236. *there were no more than four Teeth found. In that at* Weſtminſter *there are Six,* viz. *One in each lower Jaw, and Two in each of the Upper, whereof the inner Tooth is about three times as long as the other, and both together longer than thoſe of the under Jaw by about an Inch; the upper ſmall Teeth being much worn by grinding. Theſe we have thought fit to repreſent by* Fig. 5. *ſhewing the rough grinding Surface of the left under Tooth, being conſiderably* Concave; *and by* Fig. 6. *the ſame Roughneſs on the upper Teeth is ſhewn, having a* Convexity *tallying with the* Concavity *of the under, which is a Circumſtance not obſerved by any of thoſe that have deſcribed them.*

And altho, by the Obſervation of Mr. Du Verney, *Dr.* Moulins, *and Mr.* Blaire, *who diſſected three different Elephants, it appear that each of them had eight* Molares: *yet from them it is alſo evident that in the diviſion of them Nature obſerves no Rule, For Dr.* Moulins *found the two Teeth in each of the upper Jaws of that he diſſected, to be divided*

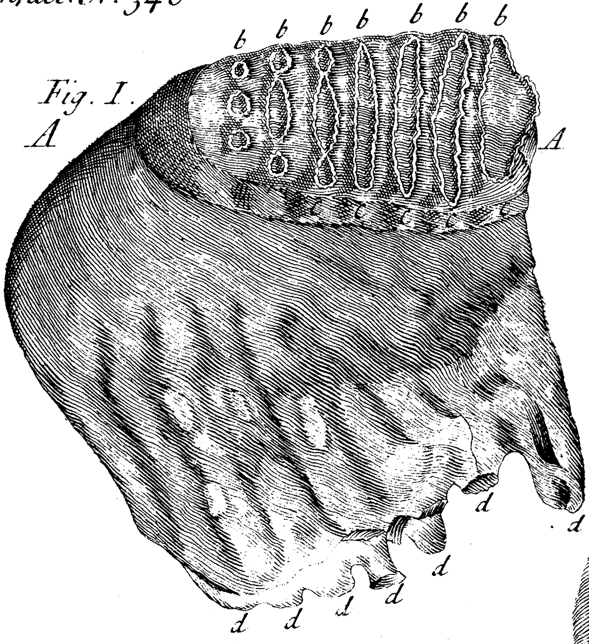
ded after a different manner; ſo that the inner Tooth on the one ſide, and the outer on the other, was bigger than its adjoining Fellow, yet not ſo as to be very unequal: and Mr. Du Verney *and Mr.* Blaire *had on both ſides the much greater Tooth outwards: whereas the* Weſtminſter-*Skull, on the contrary, has only a ſmall one outwards, and the much greater Grinder within. All which conſidered, we may with Aſſurance conclude, that this Elephant found in* Ireland *had but four Teeth in his Head when he died; and that the two Greater were thoſe of the upper Jaws, and the other two thoſe of the Under.*

Again, by the Size of the grinding Part, we may conclude theſe to be the Teeth of a very young and ſmall Elephant; ſince they are not much above half the Length of thoſe that are to be ſeen at Weſtminſter, *which belonged to a Beaſt of not more than between* 10 *and* 11 *Foot high; nor much above one Third of the Length of a foſſile Elephant's Grinder in the* Royal Society's *Repoſitory, the which is here repreſented by* Fig. 7. (*all the* Figures *being drawn to the Scale of half their true Dimenſions*). *Hence it is not to be marvelled that the Bones of ſo young an Animal, having not acquired their Firmity, as being in a growing State, ſhould be diſſolved by long lying in the Earth, as alſo the Roots of the Teeth.*

On this Occaſion, perhaps it may not be amiſs to quote a Paſſage out of Mathew Paris *his Hiſtory, who aſſures us, that in his Time* Louis IX. (*afterwards St.*Louis) *King of* France, *made a Preſent of an Elephant to his Cotemporary* Henry III. *of* England; *and that in the Year* 1255, *after the* Engliſh *had been fourſcore Years Maſters of* Ireland. *Of this ſays* Mathew, Nec credimus quod unquam aliquis Elephas viſus eſt in *Anglia* præter illum.

Philoſoph. Tranſact. No. 346

Fig. I.



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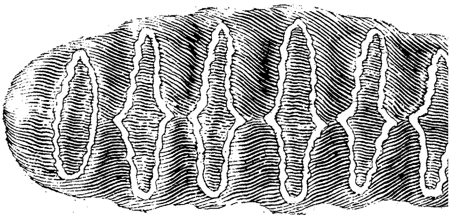
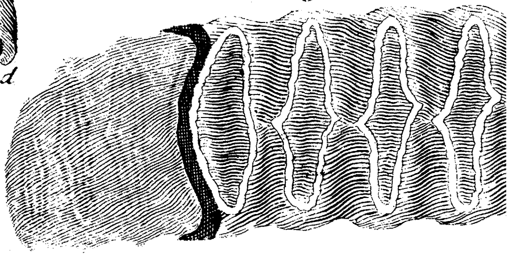
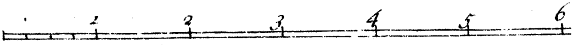


Fig. VI.



A Scale of Inches



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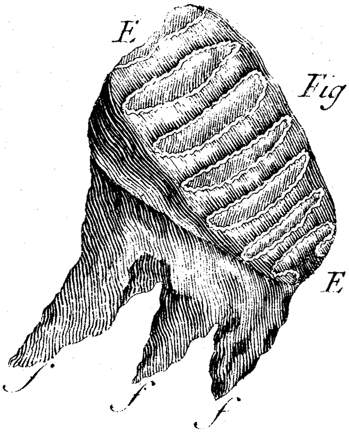

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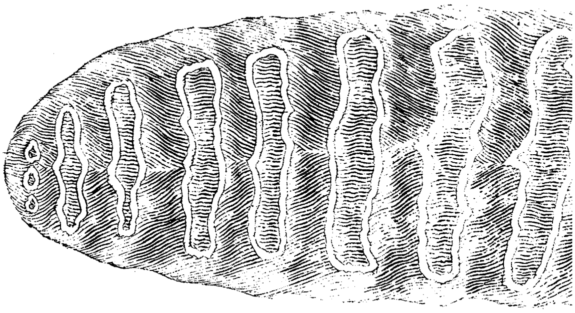


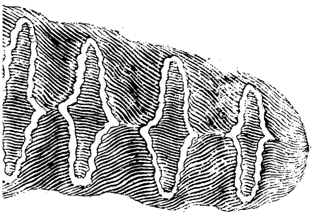
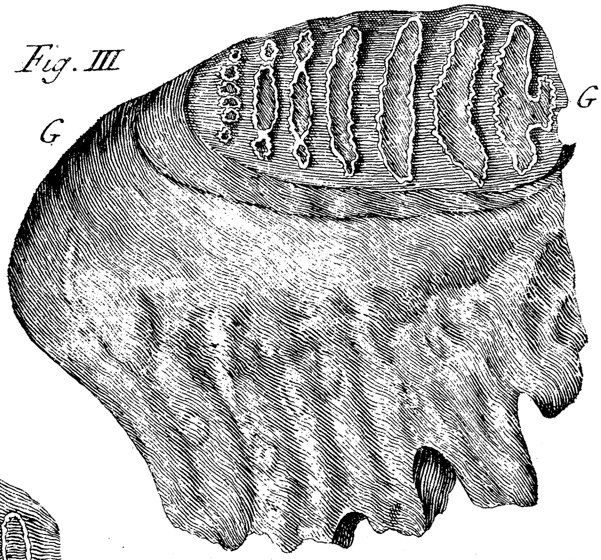
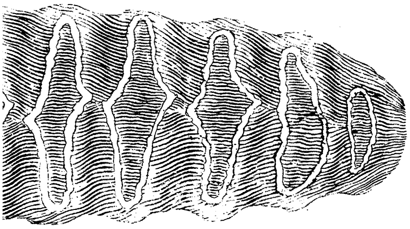


Fig. III





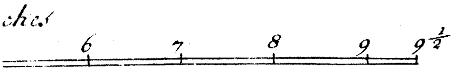
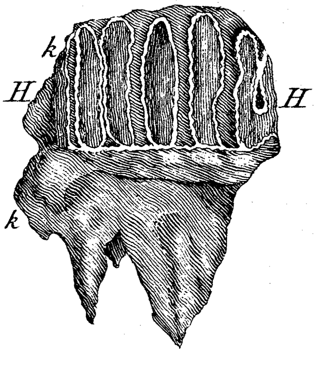
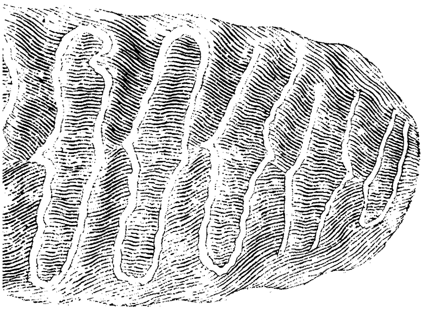


Fig. IIII





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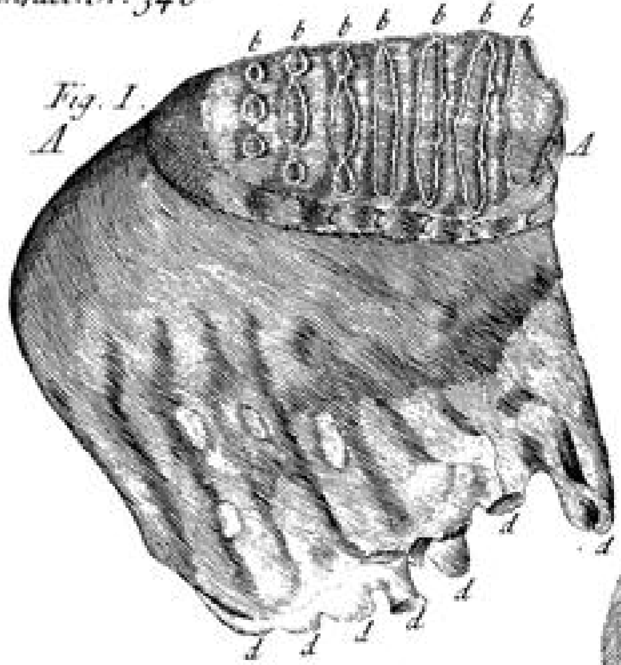

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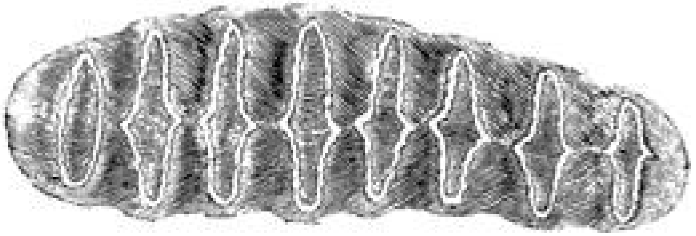

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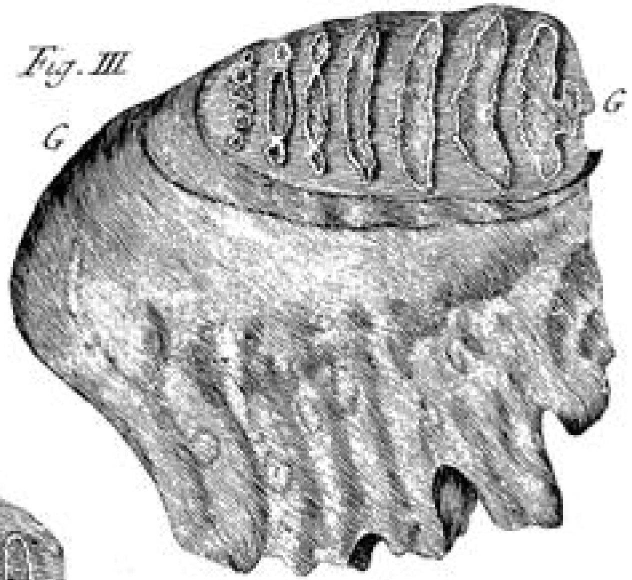

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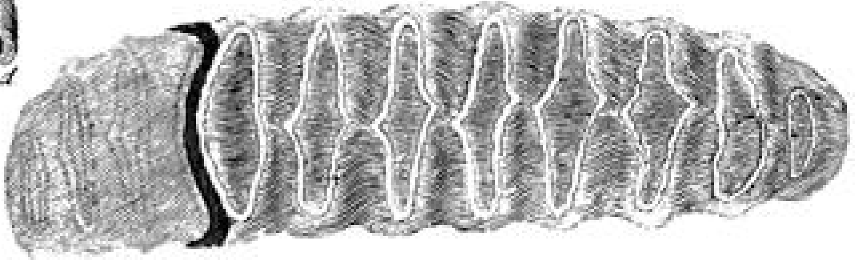
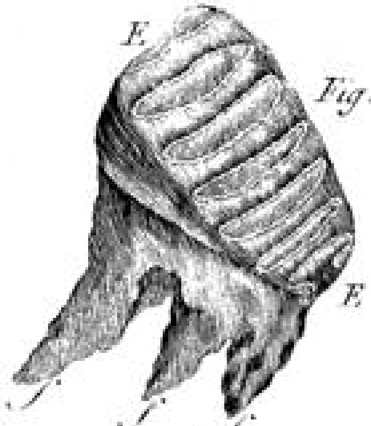


A Scale of Inches

Fig. II.



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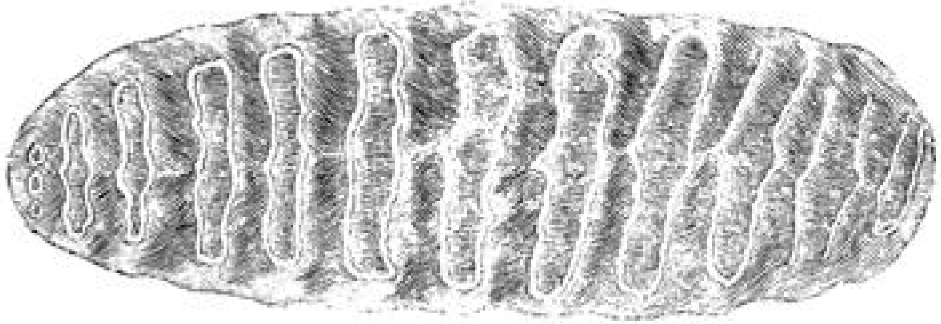

Fig. IIII